

Jhuri Bind and ors. Vs. the State of Bihar and ors.

Jhuri Bind and ors. Vs. the State of Bihar and ors.

SooperKanoon Citation : sooperkanoon.com/135760

Court : Patna

Decided On : Jul-09-2007

Judge : J.N. Bhatt, C.J.

Appellant : Jhuri Bind and ors.

Respondent : The State of Bihar and ors.

Disposition : Application allowed

Judgement :

J.N. Bhatt, C.J.

1. In this writ petition under Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, the challenge is against the order of the revisional authority, dated 20.9.1988, recorded by the Deputy Director, Consolidation (Hqrs.), Patna, who is respondent No. 3, in Consolidation Revision No. 2187 of 1985, a copy, whereof, is placed as Annexure 4.

2. Learned Counsel for the parties are heard. Entire record is examined. The relevant provisions of the Bihar Consolidation of Holdings & Prevention of Fragmentation Act, 1956 ('Act of 1956') have been considered and examined for the purpose of appreciating the submissions raised in this writ application under Article 226 of the Constitution of India.

3. The respondent No. 6 is the original applicant, who preferred an application under Section 10B of the Act of 1956 for consolidation and mutation of his name in respect of the land bearing No. C.S. Khata No. 90 of C.S. Plot No. 563 R.S. Khata No. 41 and R.S. Plot No. 1245, measuring about 0.11 acres of land situated in village Kharigawan, Thana No. 177, Chainpur Anchal of Rohtas district, which is hereinafter referred to as the disputed land.

4. Upon consideration of the facts and circumstances, the first revenue authority held in favour of respondent No. 6 and allowed the application.

5. Section 10 of the Act of 1956 empowers the aggrieved party to move for mutation and consolidation against the publication of registers of lands and statement of principles and objections thereon. The respondent No. 6 had raised objection against the entry in survey register before the Consolidation Officer who allowed it, against which the present petitioner filed an appeal under Section 10 (6) of the Act of 1956. The appeal was allowed quashing the order of the Consolidation Officer against which there was revision under Section 35 of the Act of 1956, which was decided by the Deputy Director, Consolidation (Hqs), Patna, (respondent No. 3), in Revision No. 2187 of 1985, whereby and whereunder, he restored the order of the Consolidation Officer.

6. The main contention which has been advanced is referable to the point of law. In that it has been contended on behalf of the petitioner that the order in appeal, which came to be heard by the Deputy Director, Consolidation, Rohtas (respondent No. 4), in Appeal No. 190 of 1985 in favour of the petitioner, is reversed by the concurrent and similar authority, namely, Deputy Director, Consolidation (Hqrs)(respondent No. 3), in Consolidation Revision No. 2187 of 1985 on 20.9.1988 and, therefore, it is illegal. This submission appears to be quite weighty and full of substance while examined in the light of the facts of the case and in the backdrop of the legal provision.

7. The provision of revision and reference has been made in Section 35 of the Act of 1956. It reads here as under:

35. Revision and reference.- The Director of Consolidation may on his own motion or on the application of any party or on reference being made by any subordinate authority, call for and examine the record of any case decided or proceedings taken by such authority for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the regularity of the proceeding; or as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any order passed by such authority in the case or proceedings, and may after allowing the parties concerned an opportunity of being heard, make such order in the case or proceedings as he thinks fit.

8. The very design and desideratum of the aforesaid provision would go to show that it empowers the Director of Consolidation to see that the statutory functionary, subordinate revenue courts, are not acting arbitrarily and illegally in exercise of the jurisdiction under the Act of 1956. Once it is successfully shown that there is illegal exercise of jurisdiction or impugned decision has resulted in the manifested perversity or illegality, it has to be put in appropriate legal shape.

9. Section 10 of the Act of 1956, as noticed above, provides for publication of registers of lands and statement of principles and objections thereon with avowed purpose. It reads as under:

10. Publication of registers of lands and statement of principles and objections thereon - (1) The registers prepared under Sub-section (2) of Section 9 and the statement of principles prepared under Section 9A shall be published on the manner prescribed and shall remain published for not less than 30 days.

(2) Any person may, within 45 days of the date of publication of the register under Sub-section (1) file before the Assistant Consolidation Officer, objection in respect thereof, disputing the correctness and nature of entries in the records or in the statement of principles.

(3) The Assistant Consolidation Officer shall, after hearing the persons interested and after such enquiries as may be necessary, decide the objection, settle the disputes or correct the mistake, as far as may be, by way of compromise between the parties appearing before him and pass orders on the basis of such compromise.

(4) All cases which are not disposed of by the Assistant Consolidation Officer under Sub-section (3), all cases relating to valuation of plots and all cases relating to valuation of structures, tree, bamboo-clumps, well or other improvements for calculating, the amount thereof, and its apportionment amongst co-owners, if there be more owners than one, shall be forwarded by the Assistant Consolidation Officer to the Consolidation Officer who shall dispose of the same in the manner prescribed.

(5) Where objections have been filed against the statement of principles under Sub-section (2) of Section 10, the Assistant Consolidation Officer, after affording opportunity of being heard to the parties concerned and after taking into consideration the view of the Village Advisory Committee, shall submit his report to the Consolidation Officer who shall dispose of the objections in the manner prescribed.

(6) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Assistant Consolidation Officer or Consolidation Officer under Sub-section (3), (4) or (5) may within 30 days of such order, file an appeal before the Assistant Director of Consolidation, whose decision, except as otherwise provided by or under this Act, shall be final.

(7) The Consolidation Officer shall and' the Assistant Director of Consolidation may, where necessary, before deciding an objection or an appeal, make local inspection of the unit, after, giving due notice to the parties concerned and the Village Advisory Committee.

10. Whereas, a further provision has been made regarding decision of matters relating to changes and transaction affecting rights or interest recorded in revised records, as provided under Section 10-B of the Act of 1956. It will be necessary at this stage to refer to the same provision with a view to appreciating the sole contention advanced before this court. It reads as under:

10-B. Decision of matters relating to changes and transaction affecting rights or interest recorded in revised records.- (1) All matters relating to changes and transfers affecting any rights or interests recorded in the register of land published under Sub-section (1) of Section 16 for which cause of action had not arisen when

proceedings under Sections 8 and 9 were started or were in progress may be raised before the Consolidation Officer within thirty days of cause of action, but not later than the date of notification under Section 26-A or under Sub-section (1) of Section 4A.

(2) The provisions of Sections 8 and 9 shall mutatis mutandis apply to the hearing and decision of any matter raised under Sub-section (1) as if it were a matter raised under the aforesaid sections.

11. The provision for appeal against the order of the Consolidation Office has been made in Sub-section (6) of Section 10 of the Act of 1956. Therefore, if any body has any objection against the entry in survey register before the Consolidation Officer, he has been empowered to file an appeal under Sub-section (6) of Section 10 of the Act of 1956; as could be seen from the aforesaid provisions. The authorities under the Consolidation Act of 1956, being judicial authorities, obviously, have to pass judicial orders. They cannot pass the order in perfunctory manner. They have also to record reasons.

12. It will be interesting to refer to the definitional clause of the Act of 1956 as devised and designed for consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation in the State of Bihar. Section 2 provides for definitions and Section 2(4) defines 'Director of Consolidation'. It means the officer appointed as such by the State Government to exercise the powers and perform the duties of Director of Consolidation under this Act or the rules made thereunder and shall include an Additional Director of Consolidation and a Joint Director of Consolidation, who is competent to hear the revision under Section 35 of the Act of 1956.

13. It could very well be visualized from the aforesaid provisions that it does not include Deputy Director of Consolidation. Nothing has been brought on record or shown successfully that such powers are further delegated later on and, therefore, in absence thereof, clear interpretation of the definitional Clause 2(4) makes no manner of doubt that the revision can be heard against the appeal by the Director of Consolidation, which includes Additional Director of Consolidation and Joint Director of Consolidation. If any authority other than that prescribed in Section 2(4) decides the revision, that will not be legal and valid in law.

14. In the present case there is no dispute about the fact that the Revision No. 2187 of 1985, by order dated 20.9.1988 has been decided by the Deputy Director Consolidation, (Hqrs), Patna, who is respondent No. 3, reversing the order of Deputy Director Consolidation, Rohtas (respondent No. 4) in Appeal No. 190 of 1985 under Section 10(6) of the Act, 1956.

15. It becomes, therefore, clear and evident that the revisional authority, here the Deputy Director, Consolidation is not competent to hear the revision. Again. it needs to be stated that the basic cannon of fairplay of the system under the jurisprudence, as well as, fundamental frame of the rule of law makes it clear that concurrent authority cannot decide the merit of the matter in appeal or revision. In the present case such basic cannon and fairplay has been flagrantly violated as the same or the concurrent authority cannot decide the matter in appeal as well as revision. No person has jurisdiction to decide the matter as an appellate authority, as well as the revisional authority, who happens to be same or concurrent authority or same legal personality. It is also cardinal principle of law that justice should not only be done but it must seem to have been done, whereas, in the present application the impugned order recorded by the same and concurrent authority, in appeal and revision, is challenged in this application under Article 226 of the Constitution, and, therefore, the same is without jurisdiction and is in direct infraction of the statutory provision incorporated in Section 35 of the Act of 1956. Therefore, in the opinion of this Court, the impugned order recorded by the Deputy Director, Consolidation (Hqrs) Patna, respondent No. 3, in Consolidation Revision No. 2187 of 1985, dated 20.9.1988, against the order of the appellate authority, namely, Deputy Director, Consolidation, Rohtas (respondent No. 4), dated 5.8.1985, purported to have been recorded under Section 10(6) of the Act of 1956 is illegal and invalid. The same is, accordingly, quashed and set aside.

16. Since the matter pertains to right of immovable property, this Court is inclined to follow the principles adopted in similarly situated other cases of this Court and is inclined to remit the matter back to the Director, Consolidation to hear the entire matter afresh in terms of Section 35 of the Act of 1956 after restoring the Consolidation Revision No. 2187 of 1985 to its original number and giving fresh opportunity of hearing to the parties in accordance with law. Since the matter is

very old one, it shall be decided, expeditiously, as early as possible within upper time limit of six months of the receipt of the writ of this Court.

17. This application shall, accordingly, stand allowed but without costs. Rule is made absolute.

SooperKanoon - India's Premier Online Legal Search - sooperkanoon.com